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There are a number of Myrtle Warblers, a few Song Sparrows and Chickadees nearby and which occasionally alight in the trees which he seems to consider as his especial property. This apparently troubles him not a little and he usually drives the intruders away after watching them for a minute or two.

I thought this item might be of interest, as the Cardinal is almost never recorded in New England, and in the course of twenty years of bird study in this vicinity I have never had the fortune to meet with one before.—FRANK A. BROWN, *Beverly, Mass.*

Dendroica discolor and Dendroica vigorsi in Eastern Massachusetts in Winter.—January 2, 1909, I shot a Prairie Warbler at South Yarmouth, Mass. The bird was on a dead pine that had fallen to the beach from the sand bluffs and was probably in company with several Myrtle Warblers that were in the vicinity. Unfortunately the bird was so badly mutilated that I did not save it. Mr. F. H. Kennard was with me at the time, and the next day in the same town saw at close range another bird of the same species. This bird was among a mixed flock of Pine and Myrtle Warblers, Red-breasted Nuthatches, Kinglets and Chickadees.

There were somewhere between 25 and 50 Pine Warblers in this flock, in both adult and first winter plumage.—F. B. McKECHNIE, *Ponkapog, Mass.*

The Carolina Wren at New Haven, Conn.—The Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) was reported as a rare resident at New Haven from about 1901 to 1904, but so far as I am able to ascertain none have been seen here since the severe winter of 1905–06 until December, 1908. On the 25th of December, Mr. A. W. Honywill, Jr., saw one of these birds in Edgewood Park. Four days later, on the 29th, I was attracted by the loud song of a Carolina Wren and succeeded in positively identifying two individuals. These birds were in the same locality as the one seen on the 25th. On January 2, 1909, I took a Carolina Wren only a few hundred yards from the above mentioned Park, thus absolutely proving the presence of the birds in this locality.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *New Haven, Conn.*

Breeding of the Louisiana Water-Thrush in Philadelphia.—The status of the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) in Pennsylvania is, to say the least, peculiar. Common in the southwestern counties, it grows scarcer in the east, and though found regularly in the valley of the Susquehanna, and even in company with *S. noveboracensis* on the tops of the Alleghanies, the general opinion of our ornithologists seems to be that it is one of the rarest breeders in the southeastern area. For many years this idea has prevailed and it is with the hope of fixing the correct status of the Louisiana Water-Thrush that this article is written.

Beyond a doubt, the bird is rare within the counties of Delaware, Chester, Bucks and Montgomery, but in Philadelphia it would seem to claim a place as a regular summer resident — at least in the Wissahickon Valley.